

"MEXICO FOR MEXICANS" MOVE AIDED BY MADERO

American Railway Strikers Say
Government Really Forced
Them Out.

TELL OF MANY ACCIDENTS

Natives Believed Incompetent
to Operate Trains—Many
Mexicans in Texas.

Laredo, Tex., April 27.—It is the expressed belief of striking American conductors and engineers who are gathered here to await the outcome of their demands upon the National Railways of Mexico that the attempt that is now being made to operate with Mexicans the Government owned system, which embraces approximately 8,000 miles of track, will prove a failure. Should, however, the strikers lose it will mean an end to the employment of Americans upon Mexican railways.

It is charged by the men who are conducting the fight for the recognition of the demands of Americans who were employed upon the National Railways of Mexico that President Francisco I. Madero, Jr., is directly responsible for putting into effect new regulations on the railway system that have practically forced them out of employment. Madero, it is alleged, has heeded the cry of "Mexico for Mexicans" which a few native labor agitators of untested several years ago. The agitators were unable to make any progress in their fight upon Americans during the Diaz regime.

It is claimed by American railway employees who have spent many years in Mexico that the natives of that country are absolutely incapable of occupying positions of responsibility such as that of conductor and engineer. They cite many instances of accidents which have occurred where trains were operated by Mexican crews in support of this charge. In an official statement of the situation issued from here by E. Corrigan, assistant grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and E. P. Curtis, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, who are making their headquarters at Laredo pending the outcome of the strike, the important point is made that the Mexican Government's effort to eliminate American labor from that country is done in the face of the fact that there are in the State of Texas alone, according to the last United States census report, 123,817 native born Mexicans who are employed in various lines of vocations.

It is alleged by the strikers that they are practically victims of a lockout on the part of the Mexican Government, as requirements were made of them which they could not possibly comply with, one being that all train orders must hereafter be in Spanish instead of in both Spanish and English as heretofore. While most of the engineers and conductors are able to read Spanish they are not sufficiently proficient in the language, they say, to depend wholly upon orders written in that language. The official statement on behalf of the strikers issued by Messrs. Corrigan and Curtis says in part:

"It is well known that when American capital was invited to Mexico to develop that country through the building of railways and the organization of the United States or some other foreign country experienced men to operate the railways, coming to the fact that the native citizens were totally incapable of doing so. The engineers and conductors were generally secured in the United States and went to Mexico under assurances of fair treatment as to wages and conditions of employment, which were set forth in contracts stipulations between the management of the railways and committees representing these employees.

"This arrangement operated to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned, and no serious controversy arose between the railways and the organizations of the engineers and conductors until the Mexican Government secured control of the greater part of the railway mileage in Mexico, but since that time there has been a systematic and sustained system of discrimination against American engineers and conductors, the sole purpose of which was to force American employees out of the service without compensation and to the fact that many of them have been forbidden for these railways for from twenty to thirty years, having left the United States in the prime of manhood when there were practically no Mexican citizens capable of performing the duties of engineers and conductors.

"These men have given the best years of their lives to the service of the Mexican railways, as well as giving the benefit of their knowledge and experience to the Mexican people, and now upon the demand of certain labor organizations of native sons who have taken for their own the Mexican railways, they are being asked to leave the positions that have been filled so long and efficiently by the American men. The Mexican Government, basely ungrateful of the services rendered by these men, has issued instructions through its Secretary of Communications forbidding the agreements between the railways and the American employees imposing conditions upon said employees impossible of fulfillment.

"We quote below from the declaration of principles of one of the native Mexican organizations, which is the act of being an American would prohibit one from continuing in the employment of the Mexican railways:

"Society of the Defenders of the Rights of the Mexican Railroad Men. Slogan: Mexico for Mexicans. The Mexicanization of the National Railways has become an important necessity and should be done, but not by placing Mexicans in positions as engineers, conductors, and trainmen, but by elevating them to the positions of administration, making them general agents, general superintendents of divisions, motive power, etc. The strikers have been protected with the sole object of forcing and carrying into effect the Mexicanization of the Mexican railways."

It is estimated that there are something like 600 American engineers and conductors in the service of these railways, and these men were forced to retire upon the demand of the native labor organizations of Mexico, supported by the Government, in the face of the fact that, as shown by the preliminary report of the thirteenth census, there are in the State of Texas alone 123,817 native born Mexicans enjoying freedom of employment in accordance with their capacity and suffering from no discrimination on account of their nationality from either the Government of the United States or American employers or organizations of employees."

WOULD NOT LET OROZCO GRAFT.

Madero Says That's Rebel Leader's Best Grievance.

Mexico City, April 27.—That Gen. Pascual Orozco joined the revolution against the Mexican Government after Madero had refused to pay him \$25,000

out of the public treasury without proper formality was the statement made to-day by President Francisco I. Madero.

"I did not believe the people of Mexico would prove disloyal to their constituted government," said Madero, "to follow the leadership of a man like Orozco who has proved himself an ingrate and a traitor."

"I believe Orozco became angry with me while on a visit to the national capital from his post at Chihuahua when he sought my advice as to the advisability of his becoming a candidate for the Governorship of Chihuahua. I frankly told him he was not of the age required by law and advised him not to make the race. I also told him I would oppose him and favor any other man, although I believed he should be satisfied with the post to which he had already been appointed by me."

"I believe this was the first friction between Orozco and the Federal Government and the grounds on which he began to foment the revolution against me. Orozco is only 29 years old and the Chihuahua State law requires candidates for Governor to be 30."

"When Orozco visited me in Mexico City last year he demanded to be paid \$25,000. As I knew he had been paid a similar amount during the provisional administration of Francisco De La Barra, I felt that there was no legal money due him."

"When, however, he insisted on being paid a second time I thought the matter over and, realizing that the peace of northern Mexico was worth a much larger sum, decided that the nation could sacrifice the money in order that Mexico might be held in restraint. So I told him if he would present a claim for this amount of personal property damage sustained during the overthrow of Diaz I would see that he got the money."

"Orozco seemed to fear the claim would not be allowed if placed in the hands of the Government, despite the fact that I assured him I would attach my signature to the document and guarantee the immediate payment of the money. Orozco refused to present the claim in legal form and I refused to pay the money out of the treasury unless the claim was presented formally."

"Tepic, capital of the Territory of Tepic on the Pacific coast, is besieged by rebels and is in desperate straits, according to official despatches received by the Department of the Interior. The rebel attack, under Lieut. Guerrero, brought on fierce fighting that raged all day yesterday. A report here to-night is that the rebels withdrew, but that a new attack is expected. The defense is in command of Lieut.-Col. Juan Castillo. He has the 7th, 8th and 14th cavalry regiments, police and citizen volunteers. The rebels made a desperate charge but were driven back by the machine guns and rifle fire."

CRIME INCREASES IN MEXICO.

Insurance Man Says Life of No One Is Safe From Raiders.

Tucson, Ariz., April 27.—That the slaughter of men, looting, burning and outrages against both sexes are rife throughout Mexico is the statement of A. O. Weill, inspector for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has arrived here from Mexico City. He quit the country because the company refuses to write new business until order is restored. Weill says Americans in outlying districts are in danger now, but in the larger centers they are not in much jeopardy for the time being, all being armed and prepared for defense but if intervention comes that will be different.

"Americans in Mexico city are fully armed," said Weill, "and have taken every precaution to protect their lives in the event of an outbreak. The Y. M. C. A. Building looks like an army. The residents of the American colony are divided into detachments, each being under the command of a sergeant. English, French, German and Spanish residents in the Mexican capital are similarly organized."

Weill says the States of Morelos, Oaxaca and other southern States are practically devastated, conditions there being much worse than in the north and west. Scores of public and private buildings have been burned and crops destroyed either by fire or under the hoofs of raiders' horses. One traveling through the country is confronted with habitual scenes of desolation, rapine and bloodshed. In Weill's opinion, the greatest danger at present to Americans and other foreigners is from looters who sack cities between the time of their evacuation by Federal and occupancy by rebels or vice versa, as the case may be. The lives of none are safe during these orgies.

ORDWAY HITS RIGHT BACK.

Writes Again to Governor, Who Told Him He Was Petty and Partisan.

Samuel H. Ordway, chairman of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, who a few days ago wrote to the Mayor asserting that political influences seemed to have prompted the appointments to the new Bureau of Fire Prevention and who in reply received a letter from the Mayor saying that his insinuations were "petty, partisan and unfair," sent this letter to the Mayor yesterday:

"We did not attack the Mayor of this city or present any charges or intimations against him, but sought to aid him by presenting at the earliest opportunity evidence in support of a charge which has been publicly made that his subordinate and appointee, the Fire Commissioner, was in violation of law. If you are in a position to know where to place the blame, are we to understand from your silence on the point at issue that you admit that the appointments were divided among the political district leaders and defend this practice?"

Your Fire Commissioner had every method of selection open to him that is open to the private employer except political selection. Is it true or is not true that he adopted the one method that is prohibited by law? Our course in other matters is immaterial here, though we are ready at any time to defend it. We ask that the law that we are organized to support be upheld. This bureau was created as a result of the fire horror and endowed with enormous powers to compel the installation of fire escapes and safety appliances. We ask that the lives of the poor and helpless who are forced to work in factories and loft buildings in this city should not be jeopardized to meet political exigencies."

Law Institute Officers.

The nominating committee of the New York Law Institute has selected the following candidates for officers, to be voted for at the annual meeting, to be held in the library rooms on May 24, 1912: For president, E. Henry Lacombe, Jr., vice-president, John C. Farnham, George L. Ingraham and Addison Brown; for secretary, Alfred E. Humphreys; for treasurer, Egebert L. Winthrop, Jr.; for members of the executive committee (class of 1913), Lewis Cass Leidy and Robert Ludlow; for members of the auditing committee, Charles E. Southern, John C. Gulick and Philip J. McCook.

The members of the nominating committee of 1913 as proposed are: John L. Caldwell, Lewis Cass Leidy, Thomas G. Hubbard, William L. Guthrie and August G. Fox.

HEIR OF KINNEALLY'S \$100,000 FOUND AT LAST

For 44 Years the Property Has
Been in the Care of
the State.

HALF BROTHER GETS ALL

If the Report of Referee Booth
Is Approved by the
Court.

By a report filed in the Supreme Court yesterday John Kinneally, Judge of the Probate Court at Idaho City, Idaho, who is 79 years old and in somewhat feeble health, is declared to be a half brother of William A. Kinneally, who died in Brooklyn in 1908, leaving an estate now amounting to \$100,000, for which there have been a hundred claimants, but none who could furnish legal proof of relationship.

If the report is confirmed Judge Kinneally will get the entire estate. He put in a claim for it in 1901, but his lawyer abandoned the case because the claimant had no funds to continue his fight for the estate.

The estate has been in the custody of the State of New York for forty-four years and nearly every Attorney-General who has held office during that period has been compelled to contest claims for the \$100,000.

Nelson H. Tunnell, a lawyer who makes a specialty of finding lost heirs, advertised for years before he got in touch with Judge Kinneally of Idaho City. When he heard the Judge's story he filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking that a referee be named to take proof of the newest claim. Enos H. Booth was named as referee in the case and he has been taking testimony since February, 1911, in the course of which he went to Idaho City to examine Judge Kinneally and stopped in Cleveland to get corroborative testimony from nieces and nephews of the Judge.

After the testimony was nearly all in Timothy Finn of Limerick, Ireland, as he claimed to be a cousin of the Brooklyn Kinneally, while the Idaho Kinneally demanded the estate as a half brother.

Referee Booth, in his report, says that William Kinneally provided in his will for a bequest of \$20,000 to his brother Edward to whom he referred in the will as follows:

"I parted with my brother Edward forty years ago in Canada, when he was going to Michigan. My brother was born July 30, 1817, in England. Our father was John Kinneally, and our mother's name was Mary Finn. I desire particularly that my executors make diligent inquiry and search particularly about Ann Arbor, Mich., to discover if possible my long lost brother."

Kinneally left the rest of his estate to charitable organizations, but the will was set aside in 1870 and has since been in the possession of the State. The Idaho Kinneally testified that his father was a Sergeant in the British army, stationed at Amherstburg, Canada, from 1827 to 1829.

The referee said that the father of the Brooklyn Kinneally left his wife and son Edward, who was puny and delicate, and went back to England. The Idaho Kinneally testified that his father was a Sergeant in the British army, stationed at Amherstburg, Canada, from 1827 to 1829.

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For this reason, although Judge Kinneally only claimed half the estate, the referee decides that the facts proved show that he is the only heir of his half brother and entitled to all the estate.

COURT IS SORRY FOR LAWYER

But Tells Him He'll Have to Sue to Get His Fee.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger said yesterday that Francis P. Burns, a lawyer, had been "habitué treated" by his client, Mrs. George N. Kinneally, but that Burns must sue for his fees. The lawyer told the court he had filed two actions for his client, one a suit for separation from Frederick F. Chase, head of a music publishing house and son of the late Dr. F. F. Chase, and another against Chase's mother, Mrs. Juliet Chase, and brother, Lewis A. Chase, a lawyer, for \$50,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband.

Lawyer Burns said that after he had brought the suits and notice of the plaintiff brought to him a form of release she was to sign freeing her husband and his relatives from any claim she had, and also an agreement signed by the husband and wife by which each condoned the methods of living the other might pursue.

"It was the most wicked, shameful and disgraceful agreement I ever read," said the lawyer, "and the Surrogate who said it was to be made to answer for his acts. The lawyer said his client told him she would sign the agreement, but in spite of his promise she did so without his knowledge."

The court said that since the parties to the actions all consented to their discontinuance the court could not appoint a referee to determine the amount due Burns for his services.

Wins Prize for Anti-Slipping Device.

A committee composed of Henry Bergh, G. Howard Davidson and Lorillard Spencer, which for nearly a year has been testing various devices submitted to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in a contest for a prize for that device which would most surely prevent horses from slipping on wet, smooth pavements, yesterday awarded the prize to Dr. George N. Kinneally. The prize of \$500 was offered by Mrs. Elmer J. Post.

Divorce for Mrs. Anna Van Vechten.

A decree of divorce for Mrs. Anna Van Vechten from Carl Van Vechten, a musical critic, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Page. The Van Vechtens were married in London in 1907. One of the witnesses against the defendant was Paul Thompson, the photographer. The court directed Van Vechten to pay \$25 a week alimony.

THUMB TESTS FOR BABIES.

Capt. Faurout Wants to Finger Print the Foundlings.

A baby's finger prints, it has been determined by Capt. Faurout of the police bureau of identification, are just as distinctive and clearly marked as they will be at any time after the baby has reached maturity. This decision has been reached by the police identification expert after considerable study of youthful digital imprints. He tried to pursue his investigation at Bellevue Hospital, but was not permitted.

Capt. Faurout has taken finger prints of small children and after reproducing the impressions on cards has subjected them to a careful microscopical analysis. He finds that the peculiar lineations are sharp and distinctive, even though very tiny, and he believes that from the day of its birth to the day of its death any child can be identified by its finger prints.

Experimenters in England and Continental Europe, where the finger print science was developed earlier than it was in America, have shown by finger prints taken at intervals of years that an individual's finger marks never change. Faurout thinks it would be good to put his system into use in the city's maternity hospitals. Many of the children are the offspring of criminal parents, and many develop into criminals. Faurout suggests that taking their finger prints would help the police later in tracing these children.

Such a system would be of the highest scientific value, he thinks. It would enable the authorities to determine what

proportion of those arrested for crime were born in city institutions. Records of the parents would throw light on the children's antecedents and would go far toward showing the relations between crime and heredity and environment. It might also help to throw light on the matter of sterilizing criminals.

PLACID SUFFRAGE INVASION.

Girl Orator in Wall Street Neither Cheered Nor Hooted.

Dorothy Brooks, the schoolgirl orator from Bayonne, invaded Wall Street yesterday with H. W. Smith, one of the oldest suffragists and a friend of Lincoln.

The policemen who had been assigned to hunt about the sub-Treasury building pressed forward, but there was no need of their services. Messenger boys, loafers, workmen and stenographers listened attentively, while occasionally a broker stopped to see what it was all about and moved on.

After brief remarks the veteran suffragist introduced Miss Brooks, who wore a long blue coat and red hat with her hair braided down her back. The only interruption came from a messenger boy, who shouted "Suffragette!" and went through the motion of fainting, but as soon as he saw the attentive attitude of the crowd he quieted down. There was a lack of applause, as well as jeering.

THINKS HIS CLIENT DEAD.

He's Not Quite Certain, but Court Decides to Call the Suit Off.

When a suit of John P. Bohling against Mrs. Sara G. Bronson for \$20,000 damages for false arrest was called for trial before Supreme Court Justice Seabury counsel for Bohling told the court that he believed his client was dead and that the action was abated.

The lawyer told the court that the last time he saw Bohling was in October, 1907, a few months after the suit was started. Bohling lived at 353 Hudson avenue, Union Hill, N. J., and disappeared from home early in 1908. A wide search was made, but his lawyer heard nothing until March, 1910, when the plaintiff's wife, Mrs. Bertha Bohling, asked him to go to the potter's field in Brooklyn to see if he could identify the body of a man she thought was her husband. The body had been found in the water two months before.

Mrs. Bohling was convinced that the body was that of her husband and the lawyer agreed with her, although he said it was somewhat difficult to make identification certain.

The court decided that the facts were sufficient to warrant a ruling that the plaintiff had died.

George W. Monroe's Wife Gets Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard signed a decree of divorce yesterday for Mrs. Anna R. Monroe from George W. Monroe, the actor. The Monroes have been living apart for several years and Mrs. Monroe charged misconduct with Kathleen Neaves in 1910 and 1911. The court awarded Mrs. Monroe the custody of her daughter, Virginia Bell Monroe, 9 years old.

Stern Brothers

have decided to dispose of the remainder of their
Imported Dresses
Tailormade Suits and Outergarments
included are many of the most desirable creations of the
leading Paris Modistes
Greatly Below the Cost of Importation

Particular attention is called to their superior
facilities for making to order
Tailormade Suits,
Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns
either as Copies or Adaptations, or in original styles to
meet individual requirements.
Prices will be found very reasonable

DRRESSMAKING SALONS THIRD FLOOR

In their Ready-to-Wear Department, on the Second
Floor, devoted to Women's

Suits, Dresses and Coats
they are showing large assortments of High Class Garments appropriate for every occasion, embodying the latest fashion notes and fabrics,
At Very Advantageous Prices

Also for To-morrow, Three Special Values in
Dresses for Street and Afternoon Wear,
Clearances of various styles from regular stock, showing the newest effects, of Meteor, Taffeta, Charmeuse Voiles, Serges, Pongees and Foulard Silks.
at \$15.00, 19.75, 27.50
Actual Values from \$29.50 to 49.50

To-morrow, Another Important Sale of
Printed Foulard Silks

42 inches wide, this season's designs and colorings, in plain and Jacquard grounds, including a large assortment of Borders,
Actual Value \$1.75 Yard, at 85c
4500 Yds. Black Satin Crepe Charmeuse,
40 inches wide, Actual Value \$2.25 Yard, at \$1.58

Large Reductions have also been made in this season's
Novelty Silks, such as Printed Radia, Fleur de Soie,
Fancy Chiffons, Satin Faconne, Twill Imprime,
Jacquard Taffetas, Etc.

Monday, an Exceptional Offering of
Colored and Black Dress Goods
For Spring and Summer Wear
consisting of Staple and Novelty Fabrics, such as Mohairs, Serges, Whipcords, Voiles, Marquisettes, Etamines, Eoliennes and Crepes; also a large assortment of Tailor Suitings,
in Dress, Suit and Skirt Lengths
At One-Half Their Former Prices

Cotton Dress Fabrics
Unusually large reductions have been made in this season's
High Class Imported Novelty Dress Materials.

Also for To-morrow
9500 Yards Embroidered Voiles,
in a large assortment of desirable designs and colorings, at 18c
Regular Price 35c Yard
225 Pieces Imported Dress Linens,
36 inches wide, pure flax, yarn dyed,
in the newest colors, also black and white, at 30c
Regular Price 50c Yard

Embroidered Dress Patterns,
of French Linen, in colors and white,
with banding to match, at \$6.85

Decided Values will be offered Monday in
Parasols and Umbrellas

Parasols of Changeable and Plain Taffeta Silks;
Black and White Effects, also Imported Pongees, at \$1.99
Actual Value \$3.00
Parasols of Black and White Striped Silk, Floral
Borders and Imported Hand Embroidered Linens, at 2.85
Actual Value \$5.00
Men's and Women's Umbrellas,
of extra quality silk, in black and
colors, sun and storm sizes, at 1.95
Actual Value \$3.00

West 23d and 22d Streets

Stern Brothers Upholstery Departments

Large assortments of Decorative Materials, Printed Cretonnes, Lace
and Scrim Curtains for Summer Furnishings are being shown,
including

Washable and Sunfast Fabrics
in new and desirable effects and colors, also the following

Special Values for To-morrow

850 Pairs Novelty Scrim Curtains,
with lace insertion and wide hem, at 85c, \$1.15
Usually \$1.35 to 1.75 Pair

450 Pairs Swiss and Lace
Summer Curtains, at 95c, 1.75, 2.75, 5.50
Usually \$1.35 to 8.50 Pair

Scrim Bed Sets,
lace trimmed. Usually \$12.50 to 16.50 \$8.50, 11.50

Vudor Porch Shades in all sizes.
Furniture Slip Covers, Window Shades and Awnings
Made to Order at Very Moderate Prices.
Lace Curtains Cleaned and no Charge for Storage.

Attention is directed to their attractive display of
Summer Furniture

For Porches, Living and Bed Rooms
Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Couches, Stools, Tea Wagons, Trays, Card
Tables, Tabourets, Lamps, Hampers, etc., of Reed, in natural,
white and colors; Split Cane, Willow, Prairie Grass, close
woven in two tone greens and browns; Chinese Sate
Grass, flexible and luxurious.

All overstuffed Arm Chairs and Rockers,
in exclusive patterns of Cretonnes, from \$25.00 to 35.00

Monday, a Special Exhibit of High Grade
Enamel Bed Room Suites

White Enamel, hand painted decorations, nine pieces,
Plate Glass Tops, lined with Cretonne,
Colonial Demi-poster Bedsteads, at \$322.50
French Gray, nine pieces, plate glass tops,
lined with soft light blue damask, at 392.50
Cream Enamel, shaded, nine pieces, Plate Glass Tops,
Twin Bedsteads with cane panels, at 410.00
Shaded Ivory, nine pieces, including a unique Vanity
Case with Cheval mirror and two hinged side mirrors, at 547.50
White Enamel, with blue lines, Sheraton,
eleven pieces, including Gentleman's Wardrobe, at 575.00
Cream Enamel, hand painted decorations,
Sheraton, eleven pieces, Plate Glass Tops, at 657.50

Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Brass Bedsteads,
with round or square tubing in handsome designs, bright and satin
finish, of the finest construction,
lacquer guaranteed for five years, \$10.75, 14.50 to 63.00
Formerly from \$15.50, 18.50 to 84.00

Upholstered Box Springs, Formerly \$12.50, at \$8.75

Woven Wire Springs,
close woven mesh, roll edge, Formerly \$5.25, at 3.95

Mattresses,
of Special Hard Black Drawings, Formerly \$28.00, at 19.75
of Elastic Fel, French Roll Edge, 13.50, " 9.75

Summer Floor Coverings
All the best makes of Imported and Domestic Weaves are being
shown in a large variety of colors and sizes, many being exclusive designs

Also for Monday and Tuesday
Hit and Miss Rugs,
Size 6 by 9 ft., Regular Value \$5.75, at \$3.75
" 7 ft. 6 by 10 ft. 6, " 7.95, " 5.75
" 9 by 12 ft., " 11.00, " 7.50

Wool Art Rugs,
Size 6 by 9 ft., Regular Value \$7.50, at 5.75
" 9 by 12 ft., " 14.50, " 11.90

Axminster Rugs,
in Oriental 18 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6, Value \$19.50, at 16.50
designs, 19 by 12 ft., " 24.50, " 18.25

Wilton Rugs,
Size 9 by 12 ft., Regular Value \$40.00, at 26.00

West 23d and 22d Streets